REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8601.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept. 1876.	
PERA	G. Hyde R. N. R.	3119	450	1st—Suez, &c.	
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2932	450	8th—Southampton.	
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	3488	450	15th—Suez, &c.	
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.	

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gabe, (3,429 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cases of opium, the owner's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 21st August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA ...	2107	424	.....	2nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2299	500	.....	9t Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA...	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
TRINACRIA ...	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to those who remark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Domingos Simas Sequeira, deceased, and by order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late Joaquim Joao de Souza, the Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate at Gawadiy, near Chira Bazar in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing in measurement about 78 2/9 square yards and assessed under No 49 and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by the house of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, on the north by the house of Sooberam Muncharam, and on the south by the house of Antone de Silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1876.

SADANUND SHRIGRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th Sept., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 3 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, Jaitha Bhima & Co., and on account and risk of Mortgagors, Culliandass Narotumdass and Munmohunda-s Narotumdass.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhurmsallas, situate, lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Warden road, in the sub-district of Phooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,157 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Dackjee Dadajee and by a public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the temple of Dackjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoo Bhasker Soonderjee, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dackjee Dadajee's tem le and by the said Warden road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Crusnarow Wasudew, and now in the occupation of the said Vizbookendas Hurribhoy.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, Attornies for the Mortgagee.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

PROFESSOR THORN.

THIRD GRAND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Rs. 1. Gallery, As. 8.

Seats may be secured at M. BRESLAUER and Co's.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Comedy in two Acts by Charles Dance, Esq.,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
To conclude with
ALADDIN;
OR
THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2

Gallery and Pit One Rupee.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ITALIA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Commercial Public of Bombay that he has been APPOINTED AGENT of the above Company at BOMBAY and is now prepared to accept RISKS at convenient and moderate rates. For full particulars, please apply at his Office No. 9, Hummum Street.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Italia Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY up to SATURDAY, the 9th September 1876.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
ARDESHEER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA,
Bombay, 29th August 1876. Liquidators.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE HAS ARRIVED.

CASH PRICE PER CASE, Rs. 5-8.

M. B. MADON & Co.,
41, BAHARCOTE, ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE DEPOSITORY has THIS DAY been REMOVED to 31 MEADOW STREET, FORT. Church Services, Hymns Ancient and Modern, (New Edition,) Commentaries, &c., and a selection of useful and entertaining Books on sale. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, care of Mrs. BEDLEY.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Meadow Street, 31st August 1876.

DR. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE, AN INFALLIABLE REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE!

ACUTE or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film and Weakness of Vision from any cause.

Retail, 12 annas per box. Wholesale, apply to

ROGERS & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called THE TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT, 1866, and in the matter of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay, aforesaid on or about the 28th day of February 1876, and JOINT LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Property and Credits were GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 13th day of July last to JAIJEE and COWASJEE PALLONJEE, the Widow and eldest Son respectively of the said deceased. Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having claims upon or against the ESTATE of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, deceased, are required, on or before MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1876, to send to the said Administratrix and Administrator at the Office of their Proctors, Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, at No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of such claim. In default such claims will be treated as waived and the ASSETS will be DISTRIBUTED without reference to any claim of which notice shall not have been given as aforesaid, all persons indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate are required to pay such debts and deliver up such property to the said Administratrix and Administrator at either of the Offices aforesaid forthwith.—Dated this 31st day of August 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF H. J. MEYER'S & Co.'s (CALCUTTA.)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct or through their Agents, any quantity from a 1 lb. packet to 80 lb. chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All orders to be covered by a remittance.

FLOWERY OR NOE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet	...	Rs. 3-1 per lb.
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 „	...	„ 2-1 „
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 „	...	„ 1-14 „
PEKOE	1 and 2 „	...	„ 1-1 „
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 „	...	„ 1-6 „
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 „	...	„ 1-4 „

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALERS AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussill, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL.—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and at up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, Scind, Punjab and Delhi, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Sea and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.....Tanker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hormusjee's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .....Rellner & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator" Office.
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms and Hotels.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) .....Ceylon Observer" Offices.
Jeolalee .....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Kamptee .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street 39, Oxendill; Gordon and Gotch 85, Bridle Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mhow .....Chown and Alexandra Hotels.
Cotacamund .....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1876, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1876.
2. To confirm the election of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, as a Director, in the room of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, deceased.
3. To elect two Directors in room of Messrs. W. G. Hall and Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st September 1876.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 11th instant (both days inclusive.)

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September, 1876, at 4 P.M., TO CONFIRM the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, 1876:—

"1st. That the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, "Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

"2nd. That Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., be appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 50 each.

"3rd. That the Liquidators of the Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint-Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Nicol Mills Company, Limited, having a Capital of 2½ lacs of rupees divided into 1,000 Shares of Rs 2,500 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and all other property, assets, rights, credits, business, things in action, effects, and good will of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, and to receive as the consideration, or as part of the consideration, for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid 422 shares of the value of Rs 2,500 each, fully paid up for the said Nicol Mills Co., Limited, such 422 shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, so as that every shareholder in the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, shall receive one share in the Nicol Mills Co., Limited, for each share in the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, held by him at the date of the said sale, the said Nicol Mills Co., Limited, undertaking to pay and discharge all the debts, liabilities, and engagements—either contingent or existing—of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co., Limited, and to carry out and perform all the existing contracts, agreements, and obligations of the said Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

"4th. That authority be conferred upon the Liquidators to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1876.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, AIRY APARTMENTS at 30, TRINITY CHURCH STREET, SONAPORE. First Floor, Rs. 20. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, recently vacated by E. Moses, Esq. Apply to Mr. LAKE, H. M. Common Jail, Oomerkhady.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE

MAKERS OF

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS,

FOR

CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HOUSES.

They refer as specimens of their work to the Stained Glass Windows in the Senate House and the University Bombay; as so to the Stained Windows in the Council Chambers at Poonah.

COST OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS:

Painted Quarry work from 8s. 6d. per foot.
Grisaille work from 10s. to 20s. per foot.
Single Figures from 3l. per foot.
Rich Subject work from £2 2s. to £2 10s. per foot.
Rich Heraldic work £2 10s. per foot.

To ascertain the measurement of a window, multiply the height by the width.

HEATON, BUTLER & BAYNE,
Garrick Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, England.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superiors to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

EARRINGS.

All Gold for daily wear, the fashionable shape ..... Rs. 11 to 80
Set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c. ..... Rs. 20 to 50
For dress and evening wear, handsomely set with Gems ..... Rs. 45 to 120
For Children, pretty patterns all gold or with stones .. Rs. 10 to 25
Ear Buttons, of all gold and secured in the ear by a screw and nut are now very fashionable from, ... Rs. 10 per pair

BROOCHES.

All Gold for morning wear Rs. 20 to 70
For dress, enamelled and set with gems, more or less valuable ..... Rs. 35 to 100
Of fancy designs for Badminton, Croquet, Archery, and Ride Prizes ..... Rs. 50 to 100
For mourning black enamelled with appropriate emblems and monograms, and recess for portrait or hair ..... Rs. 25 to 75
Scotch Pebble, Agate and Malachite Silvermounted, Rs 10 to 35
Florence and Roman Mosaic ..... Rs. 30 to 70

BRACELETS.

All Gold Band Bracelets ... Rs. 50 to 100
All Gold Bracelets with ornamental Frosts ..... Rs. 50 to 300
All Gold Bracelets flexible jointed like the "Cuirasse" ..... Rs. 100 to 300
Gem Bracelets inexpensive set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises and small rubies, Emeralds, diamonds, &c., and others decorated with enamel in colors ..... Rs. 65 to 300
"Souvenir" Bracelets; the design of this is flat jointed band, pierced with the motto and folding up as a book locket, in all Gold 250 in Gems ..... Rs. 400

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Have just received a Splendid Assortment from the *First Manufacturers, Lincoln, Bennett & Co., Ellwood and Sons and Andre.*

DRESS HATS.

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Black Silk, best quality 16 8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt, best quality 12 8

LIGHT HATS,

FOR EVENING WEAR.

ELLESMERE—Black Stiff Felt, Medium, Square Crown, Wide and Narrow Brims 9 8
ELLESMERE—Light Fawn, the latest novelty, High Stiff Square Crown 10 8
GENEVA—Black Soft Felt, High Square 8 8
GENEVA—Light Fawn, Soft Felt, High Square 9 8
TALBOT—Black Soft Felt, Square Crown, Spring Brim 8 8
Drab do. do. 9 8
ROCHDALE—Drab Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim, Ventilated 10 8
STAMFORD—Black Merino, on Cork, High Square Crown, very light, we ghing only 2½ ozs 7 8
DEVON—Black Merino on Cork, Round Crown, weighing only 2½ ozs 7 8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat 8 8
B. y's Royston, Black Soft Felt 6 8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers 5 0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers 5 0
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk 3 8
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk [Ear Flaps] 5 0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk 7 8
Ditto Caps [Ear Flaps] 8 8
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk. 5 8
Straw Hats, Best Chip, Black Ribband Band 5 0

LADIES' SUN HATS.

Ladies' Terai, now so much worn ... 18 8
Ladies' Alpine Hats, turn up at the side, wide Brim and well ventilated 15 8
Ladies' Beatrice Hats, turn down all round, very wide Brim 15 8
Ladies' Milton, a splendid Luxation, beautifully light, and well ventilated 15 8
Ladies' Cork and Felt Helmets covered White Doe 20 0
Ladies' Drab Helmets, all shapes ... 12 8
Lincoln, Bennett's Black Silk Riding 18 8

PITH HELMETS.

Covered White Drill and Lined Silk, well ventilated 10 8
White Doe 12 8
Tan Flax Cloth 10 8

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork or Felt covered White Drill ... 15 8
Extra Quality, very strong 18 8
Extra quality covered White Doe ... 20 0
Treble silk Spikes and Chains, for the above 7 8

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band 18 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection double Felt 18 0
Drab Felt Helmets, very light ... 15 8

SHOOTING HATS.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear 15 8
Cov ed with White Drill, the same shape 15 8
Extra quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather ... 18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a little Hat for the Hills or early Morning Wear 12 8
The "Terai Hat," best quality made of 18 8

Just arrived a LARGE STOCK of Gents', Ladies' and Children's SOLA TOPEES all sizes

Less Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

&c.

CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 31st AUGUST 1876.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market continues dull and the same words describe the position of Cotton in Liverpool. The sales yesterday were only 8,000 bales and prices as quoted by Reuter show no movement either way.

From New York, Tuesday's telegram quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11⅞ cents., a decline of ⅛ cent., but October shipment is unchanged at 11 7/16 cents per lb. The day's receipts at the ports were 2,000 bales against 1,900 last year.

With the exception of an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon Coffee, the London General Produce Markets are unchanged. Consols are quoted at 96⅛, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 106, a decline of ¼ from the previous day.

The first biddings for Council drafts under the new weekly arrangement took place in London yesterday, resulting in only £205,000 being allotted, viz. :—£101,000 to Calcutta and £4,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 7·98d. and £100,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 7¾d., tenders on all three places at the latter rate receiving in full, showing that 1s. 7¾. was the limit fixed by Government. According to Reuter Bar Silver has declined from 52d. to 51⅞d, but private advices quote 51¾d per oz., "no buyers" The latter figure is equivalent to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, but unless sellers show very great firmness it seems as if the price would have to recede still farther before a permanent improvement could set in. With £350,000 of Council drafts available every week, remitters to this side will have no inducement to touch Silver unless at a considerable advantage, and for this reason even if Council drafts continued to bring 1s. 7¾d. there would still be room for Silver going lower. We do not anticipate a recurrence to 1s. 6d. per rupees which was probably the result of panic combined with bear operations on the part of the Banks, but the late rise was equally unsound, and if rates remained for some time in the neighbourhood of 1s. 7d. we should have more hope of any after improvement being permanent.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown great weakness and rates have given way ¼d to 5/16. There has only been one seller of Bank Bills at our top quotation, and in private paper there is next to nothing doing, houses, as a rule, showing a disposition to hold for 1/16 to ⅛ under the quoted rate. We call :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7⅛d. to 9-16	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d. to 13-16	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 7¾d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 7⅛d. to 15-16	"

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions. For 60 days' sight sellers are at 99½; buyers 99¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at previous rates.

The SHARE MARKET is very firm for Spinning and Weaving Shares at in some instances slightly higher prices, but in other things there is nothing doing. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent. lower.

In COTTON we have not heard of a single transaction, the rain having kept buyers out of the market. The decline in Exchange supports rupee prices notwithstanding the dull accounts from Liverpool.

FREIGHTS are quite stagnant. The nominal rate for Liverpool by Steamer is £1 15 per ton, but we have not heard of any engagements today.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable alteration. Sellers are firm owing to the improved accounts from up country and the fall in the value of the rupee, but the demand continues slow.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			Rs.
120,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	111
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
60,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	1174
12,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank, of I. L. & China	306
40,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	3 10
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
77,222	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	5 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	16p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,865
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 ps	Bombay Saw Mills Co	700
600	500	300	16 ps	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ltd	220 xd.
1,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company, Ltd	70
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build ng Co	31
1,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Treacher & Co	470
1,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	38

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New)	1 185
7,500	1,000	all	5	Ferez Land & Per Co. Ltd	916
1,750	3,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	470
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

48	5,000	2,850	15 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250 xd.
20	1,000	1,100	35 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	550
284	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
773	2,775	2 2 50	85 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	660
170	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
187	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	510
1,700	500	all	42 p.c.	Bird & Press Co	250
400	250	250	10 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	90
1,000	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co	903
40	25	all	...	Chomada Press Co	15
500	1,888	all	170 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	500
98	500	all	Nil	Dhollera P & G. Co	175
385	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co	990
15	8,500	8,250	125	Fort Press Co	1,630
3	500	all	75 p.c.	French Press Co	490
115	...	1,400	60 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	410
3,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	340
600	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,175
138	...	600	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	15 p.c.	Samoon's Press Co	560
40	850	720	67½ p.c.	Scinde Press Co	405 xd.
1 0	1,000	925	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,195
154	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600ml
457	1,000	...	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co	850

* Per share for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	4 0 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	282
	£20	40 13 4	6	do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	6 2 7 8	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 13 4	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
	£18	12 6 7 15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

[SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

75	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co	1,265
5 8	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2 725
20,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	80
37	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co	1,600
30	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Bombay United	1,200
1,800	150	all	10	Bra. h Mills	150
98	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co	1,150
1 000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co	1,090
2,00	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,355
1,500	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Emmi. g S. & W. Co	1,275
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,335
2 000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
625	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,215
710	1,000	750	...	Hyderabad S. & W. Co	850
75	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,130
750	1,000	all	30 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,085 xd.
1,00	1,000	all	...	K. Mackenzie S. & W.	1,015
86	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1 160
422	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,200
20,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co	35
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co	415
2 50	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,295
1 142	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,400
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co	210
950	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
140	1,000	all	...	Nu ried S. & W. Co	950
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & M. Co	430
1 0	622	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	865
69	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,800	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co	1,075
650	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Soondercas Spinning	1,130
500	1,000	20	125 p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share	200
2500	1,000	all	...	Sholapur S. & W. Co	1 005
50	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

* Per share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG LETICIA, 204 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for ZANZIBAR, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. DACCA, 1,330 tons, Captain A. Irvine, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Vingorla.—Apothecary Mr. Crawford and two children. For Ratnagherry.—Mr. Pandoorung Bullichundra and two servants, and Mr. Shreedhur Narrayen. For different Ports.—Seventeen deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, 1,190 tons, Captain F. Bozzani, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,093 bales cotton, 16,8 6½ cwts. linseed, 10,244 cwts. wheat, 51 cwts. poppy seed, and 5862 cwts. ginnelly seed, and the following passengers :—For Genoa—Captain A. Kenney Herbet, Mr. N. Brownsteen, Mr. John Jardine, and Mr. A. C. Suarez Mr. and Mrs. T. Earnest Bailie. For Port Said—Mr. Angeli Nicholite, Mr. D. Nobili. For Suez—Mr. E. Nolhier, Mr. L. Spartiati and two others. For Aden—Bhugwan Deen Tevary and one friend.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination s.
31	Dacca (s)	Irvine	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearences yesterday :—

Steamer Australia, Bozzani, to Genoa, &c.

Brig Leticia, Nacoda, to Zanzibar.

The steamer Akola, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.	
27	Jane Law	Robert on, Bombay 11th August.
	Ellora	W Clayton ...Mell ourne 20th July.
	Night Hawk	Krokstedt.....Madras 17th August.
Aug.	DEPARTURES.	
27	Chychassa (s)	....
	Rajpootana(s)	....
	Meinam	....
	A tic	....

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FROM LONDON.

Cella s—8 cases paint, Joseph Sharples.
Trinacria s—25 boxes tinnet plates, Amirudin Famjalally.
Glamorgan s—7 cases clocks, Hajee Osman Tarmamed; 200 barrels green copperas, and 1,567 plates and 88 pieces splelter Tooleseedass Khimjee.
Decean s—25 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Sumseodin.
Renown s—2 casks printing ink, John Silmore and Co; 50 casks cement, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 bales sarsaparilla roots, Rogers and Co.
Strathleven s—30 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Mirzapore s—10 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Persee s—40 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—25 gallons sandalwood oil, Esack Joosub; 18 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Glamorgan s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pera s—2 boxes gold coins, Morarjee Mooljee; 2 boxes gold bars, The French Bank.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Madras s—5,833 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pera s—4 packages cardamoms, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 1 box silver rupees, Hajee Zanal Abbeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—14 bags clover, Curimbhoy Ebrim; 43 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 40 bales twist, Ebram Noordin; 50 packages cloves, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 48 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 952 boxes bar silver, The C M Bank of I L and China; 23 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 88 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 68 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1571 Glenmorgan (s), Laws—Remington & Co.
1343 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

1312 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1203 Pera (s), Hyde—Mails, 1st Sept.
1406 Trinacria (s), Almond—Mails, 15th Sept.

FOR GENOA.

1596 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C. Grenfona.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Pelly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1070 Madras (s), North—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

738 Renown (s), Smith—H. Soares.

FOR HONGKONG.

1834 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 4th September.
1506 Khiva (s), Scott—Mails, 16th Sept.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1036 Fortune, Taylor.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1914 Ethiopia (s), Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
2278 Great Victoria, Casey—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

315 Akola (s), Williamson—B. I. S. N. Co.
857 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
688 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

101 Leticia, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

1666 Cella (s). Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
12 3 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
939 Louisa, Watson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
2310 Fatty Sultan, Nacoda.
1116 Lord Clyde, Profumo—R. F. Dewacha.
162 Oorun [illegible], Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Peshwan (s), DeCosta.
133 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.
1013 Statelie, O'Brein—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE,

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1936 Vestal (s), Hand.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah 29 661
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 0
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·924
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky included=8).	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80 0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	75 6
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	843
Fall of Rain	1·14 inches.
Total fall during the month	4·98 "
" " " year	41·65 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 31st	0·47 "

HIGH COURT.—31st AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

342-75—Mr. Bicknell Anandrao—Damodhur vs Gumna Nanji and others.
343-76—Craigie, Lyon and Owen—H Maxwell and others vs Puddomsey Lokhumsey and others—K Moroji.
349 76—Mr Smale—D. Solomon and another vs E Solomon Yursulker and others—Remington, Hon and Langley.
350-76—Remington, Hon and Langley—Nursey Herje vs Versey Currumsey and another—Shapoorji and Thacurdass and Chalk and Turner.
352-76—Jefferson and Payne—Pooja Khima vs Dewji Ramji—Macfarlane and Pollock.
355-76—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Hurjivan and another vs Thacursey Dewji and another.
356-76—N Kottow—Bhaleet Tricur'at vs Ranchordass Toolseydass
359-76—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Sewji Ramji vs Vussonji Cursonji.
360-76—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Preston Nixon and another vs Ebrahim Lutiff—Jefferson and Payne.
364-76—Jefferson and Payne—Jeychund Ghirdharji M vs Goculdass Pur-hotumdass and another.
365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kewalbhoy Jaychund vs Nabatchund Bhoy Nathoobhoy and another—Tyabji and Seyane.
366—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Khoja Abdoola Mussani v Sha Vussonjee Cursonjee—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Argument on Judges Summons.

877-70—Crawford and Bovey—Mittibhai and others vs Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and others—Lynch and Tobin and Macfarlane and Pollock—Part heard.

Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hurkissondass Pranjeevundass vs Davidars Purshotumdass and another—Crawford and Bovey and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Exparte application

Ecclesiastical side.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Vagachund Gheichund, deceased—J C Cama—Hercore or Infant by her guardian and next friend Bucher Soohram—vs Mugan Gheila and another—Mr Skipsey—Part heard.

Opposed Motions.

691-75 —Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin—

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy deceased—Herbai widow—Macfarlane and Pollock vs Rahimutbhai sister of the deceased—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE FINNEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

155-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhurjee—Janar hun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Soolt anally Bux Rahi bhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Bovey.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai widow, and others.
98-76—Malice and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Hearn.
208-76—Ty bjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantrao vs Jadashow Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Jasardhun and G and Mr. Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 30.

Herbert, Capt, Madras Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Nagpore Force, on furlough from Kamptee.
Corrie, Capt, Bombay 55th Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Cruickshank, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 30th August 1876.

Surg J Parker is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty, Poona Div, travelling by rail at the public expense.

The undermentioned office s have leave of absence :—

Lieut Hore-Ruthven—Lieut F Lretyman (C Batty A Bde) from date of rem kation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Arty—Lieut R W P Robertson (E Batty 9th Bde) from 20th Sept to 20th Nov 1876; in extension on medical certificate.

56th Foot—Maj W Clutterbuck, in extension, to remain in England, from 29th July 1876 to 20th Jan 1877, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Col J P Sandwith, Comdt 8th N I, to Bombay, from 27th August to 10th Sept 1876, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before the medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette 31st August 1876.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G G O No 751, dated 3rd Nov 1875, the Lock Hospital at Deolali is reduced to the second class.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are promoted to the grade of Dery Asst Commissary :—

Conductor Cyril Tyler, Chief Clerk, Qr-Mr Genl's Dept.
Conductor Donald M Smith, Clerk, Adjt Genl's Dept.
Conductor G Hutcheson, M D, Bl Medical Establishment.

Conductor Tyler, Chief Clerk, Qr-Mr Genl's Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on George Sutherland, second class Engr of the Marine, attached to the Indian Govt Steamer Dalhousie, having been paid up and discharged the service at Aden on the 8th inst, Mr D Walmsley, third class Engr, is promoted to the grade of second class from the 7th idem.

Passed Hospital Apprentice S C Saldanha, No 108, is allowed the rank of Act Asst Apothecary from the 22nd Dec last, the date of his joining the Bombay Marine.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. S. FitzGerald is granted privilege leave for thirty-eight days, with effect from the 20th instant.

Mr Chintaman Bullal, Hospital Asst, Manekwara Dispensary, is transferred to the Miraj State, Junior Branch, from the date on which he is relieved.

Lt-Col L. C. Barton and Col F. Schneider respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, on the 21st inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Waller, Actg Asst Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 15th Sept 1876.

Mr John Jardine, Actg Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for two months and seventeen days from or after the 30th Aug 1876.

Mr Iswamirao Raoji is appointed Second Public Prosecutor in the Dharwar Dist.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to extend to 30th Sept 1876 the privilege leave for two months, from 1st July 1876, granted to Mr Jamsetji Rustomji Setna, Translator and Interpreter of the High Court.

Munshi Chatamal walad Jeshanmal Vaziras, Head Munshi of Sakro, in the Dist of Kurrachee, is appointed to be a Mag of the 3rd class in the Kurrachee Dist, under Section 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr M B Baker to act as second grade Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, during the absence of Mr J Jar ine, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

For the Notification at page 732 of the "Government Gazette" of 18th inst, regarding the appointment of Mr A D Pollen, read as follows :—

Mr A D Pollen to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr Wedderburn, or until further orders. On being relieved by Mr Wedderburn, Mr Pollen will revert to his present appointment as Actg Asst Judge and Session Judge of Ratnagiri.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F Leacock to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Hornley to act as First Asst Collr and Mag of Khandesh until the arrival of Mr C G Blathwayt, or until further orders.

Mr J S E Manley to be Cotton Inspr for Sholapur, continuing to be in charge of the Office of Cotton Inspr for Broach until further orders.

Mr A H Spry, C S, has been re appointed First Asst Collr and Mag of Ahmednagar from 24th instant. He is allowed fifteen days' subsidiary leave, and two days' extension of the furlough for twenty-one months and five days granted to him from the 16th Nov 1874.

Mr Madhavrao Raghunath, Sub-Inspr of Cotton in Khandesh, acted for Mr Wilkinson as Cotton Inspr of that Dist from 24th Feb to 23rd July 1876, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn A J Leggat to be Supt of Vaccination in Sind.

Asst Surgn Sarjorji Ardesir has been appointed to the Dispensary at Kelvi-Mahim, with effect from the 16th Aug 1876, vice Asst Surgn Tribhovandass Motichund Shah, transferred.

Asst Surgn Shaik Sultan is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 25th July 1876, and is attached temporarily to the Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital from the 22nd Aug 1876.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S Chapman, Chief Secy to Govt, in charge Separate Dept and Secy to Govt in the Rev Financial, and Genl Dept, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A S Bakhley, Asst Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni is appointed to act as Educational Inspr, North-Eastern Div, during the absence of Mr Giles, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr N B Deodhar, Asst Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, or until further orders.

Mr M Y Kane resumed charge of his duties as Head Master, Dhulia High School, on 16th instant, after school hours.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
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POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept 1 "	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 6 "	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 6 "	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	" 4 "	3-0 P.M.	No after Packet.
Australia	" 16 "	3-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 22 "	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 22 "	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., made up to a starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	Sept 1	Friday	Sept. 15
"	" 8	"	" 22

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEARN—August 31st, at Breach Candy, the wife of Pixley V. Hearn, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FINK—August 27th, at Lucknow, of typhoid fever, Mr. A. H. Fink, Accountant, Delhi and London Bank, third son of Mr. R. A. Fink, Financial Department, Government of India, aged 23 years, 10 months and 2

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MISSING SHIP SCOTIA.

SIMLA, 30TH AUGUST.

H. M.'s Diamond arrived at Port Blair on the 11th August, having searched Preparis reef, Cocos Islands, for the missing steamer Scotia, but without success. The Government ship Enterprize has examined the west coast of the Andamans with the same object and result.

THE HIGH COURT N. W. P. REMONSTRANCE IN THE FULLER CASE.

The High Court remonstrance in the Fuller case has been received by the Government of India. It was simply forwarded by the North West Government which has not taken any part in the controversy.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 31ST AUGUST.

All the reports that are circulating as to the successors of the present Lieutenant Governors of the Punjab and Bengal are incorrect. No arrangements concerning them have as yet been made by the Viceroy.

The question of the summer residence of the Government of India is still unsettled. All Government officers will, however, certainly come here next year.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ASSAULT.

LONDON, 31ST AUGUST.

According to Turkish official despatches their troops are gradually gaining ground near Alexinatz and preparations for an assault are being made.

THE SERVIAN VICTORIES EXAGGERATED.

The newspaper correspondents generally agree that the Servians have much magnified their victories.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The peace negotiations continue, but nothing has yet transpired relative to what are to be the terms for peace.

AMERICAN LOAN.

Messrs. Rothschild have issued an American funding loan for 300 million dollars bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Calc Dhollera..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 106

Bar Silver 51⅜

Departure—Bengal.

LINE REPORTS.—31ST AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pers. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 31ST AUGUST, 1-30 P.M.

H. M. S. Diamond, from Port Blair, arrived to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS.—31ST AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIMP.)

CANNANORE. 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S., thermometer 82, barometer 29·79. Fall of rain 45 cents.

CARWAR. 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 80, barometer 29·88. Fall of rain 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 11-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. S. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 77. Fall of rain cent. 5.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., thermometer 91, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 P. M.—Weather overcast and stormy looking, wind W. N. W. moderate, thermometer 79. Fall of rain 43 cents.

THE ship Futty Sultan, which arrived in harbour under the command of Nacoda Ameer Meah on Wednesday last from Jeddah, brought with her 155 destitute Mahomedan pilgrims—natives of various parts of India. These are the last of the pilgrims of last season, and should, in the ordinary course of the hadj, have arrived in Bombay at least six months ago. Having been left for some time in a perfectly destitute condition, several Memmon merchants of Jeddah, Abdool Molah, Hossein Abdoolla and others, including Sulliman Zakeria (whose father built the Zakeria Musjid in Bombay) defrayed their passage and expenses by the Futty Sultan. The last named merchant, Sulliman Zakeria, although a Memmon is no longer a British subject, having become a naturalized subject of the Sultan about a year ago, after a residence of nearly 20 years in Jeddah.

IT is proposed to establish a school of Arts at Ootacamund, in connection with the Breeks memorial school.

WE have been informed by the Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway that the line through was in order before the down mail train of yesterday.

ROY NARAIN CHUNDER CHOWDRY, Bahadoor, a wealthy zemindar of the district of Dinagepore and resident at Chooraman, has ordered from an English firm two first-rate machines for irrigation purposes, at their earliest convenience, for the benefit of the ryots in his zemindaries.

WITH the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Judge Advocate-General and the Deputy Judge Advocates (including the Deputy Judge Advocate-General) shall wear the uniform of a Deputy Adjutant-General and Assistant Adjutant General, respectively, but without the shoulder belt and telescope case.

"SIR SALAR JUNG cut a very comical figure, I am told," writes the London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, "when attending in the Sheldonian theatre, at Oxford, to receive his D. C. L. degree. What with having to be carried in a chair, on account of the accident to his leg, and the doctor's gown with which he was clad, the poor man looked like some sort of Guy Fawkes. He is said to be meditating a return home, in despair of softening the obdurate hearts of Lord Salisbury and the Indian Council."

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pera, which will sail to-day with the English mails, takes out, in addition to the quantity already stated, two boxes gold coins, valued at Rs. 2,20,000 for London, despatched by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee, two boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 2,46,000, for London, despatched by the French Bank. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 7,43,000. The same Co.'s s. s. Deccan, which will sail on the 4th instant with the China mails, takes out nine hundred and fifty-two boxes silver bars, valued at Rs.22,57,000, for Hongkong, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China.

AT a meeting of the Senators in the Calcutta University on Saturday last, Mr. Ernest John Trevelyan, Barrister-at-law, was appointed Tagore Professor of Law for the ensuing sessions. Mr. Trevelyan has chosen as his subject the "Law relating to minors in the Presidency of Bengal." As the subject is considered to be a small one, Mr. Trevelyan will, the *Indian Daily News* imagines, have very little to do for the Rs. 10,000, which was so generously voted for him by his friends."

THE Rawul Pindee correspondent of the *Punjab Courier* writes on the 24th August:—"I hear an unfortunate soldier of the 51st Regiment, by the name of McNeill, was the other night wounded by some hillmen at Cherat; he died on the following day from the effects of the wound. The perpetrators of this deed effected their escape, and are now being sought after by the police. A policeman who was escorting a prisoner to Kohat from Peshawur was found murdered near Cherat with the handcuffs beside him; as there is no trace of the prisoner, he is supposed to have committed the murder, assisted, no doubt, by some of the hill people."

WE quote with pleasure the following from the *World*:—

In one of a series of stories just published by Remington and Co., *Within Bohemia, or Love in London*, there is a curious perversion of some of the incidents of the Bravo case. The story is called 'Anat Margery's Sweetheart and Mine,' and is from the pen of Mr. Henry Curwen, at present on the staff of the *Times of India*. Mr. Curwen writes well and incisively, but has taken a bad model, and is singularly uneven in his thought. But he has originality, and that is more than the literature of the Queen of England can spare to the Empress of Hindostan.

The *World* does not seem to be very select in its subjects nowadays, for immediately after the paragraph we have just quoted, it devotes a paragraph to "young Horn the elegant bruiser."

THE presence of Captain Daniell, the successful dacoit hunter, is needed at Deesa, Raj-Pootana, where a number of impudent robberies have recently been committed. Petty depredations, such as thefts of bullocks, well-gear, &c., have been of frequent occurrence for some time past, and latterly the thieves have become more daring, and have advanced to house-breaking and burglary. A few nights ago four bungalows were broken into, and a considerable amount of property carried away. This state of things speaks well for the administration of the district. No police patrol is kept, and Europeans have to engage the coolies and Bheels of the police caste, who are believed to furnish the chief depredators, as watchmen.

GREAT discontent and not a little dissatisfaction at present prevail amongst the drivers of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, in consequence of a recent order of the Locomotive Superintendent, directing that for the future only 10½ lbs. of coal will be allowed for the engine per mile, 11lb. for each loaded vehicle and ½lb. for each emptie; and that the value of half the coal saved out of the above quantities will be paid to the driver, but if more than the quantity allowed be used half the value of it will be deducted from the driver's pay. Some of the drivers, it is said, have already exceeded the quantity allowed by some hundred maunds, and they declare, the *Indian Standard* tells us, that they will not pay a single fraction out of their salaries for the quantity thus exceeded.

FOR the last two or three months, we are informed by a Calcutta paper, Tirhoot indigo-planters have been much exercised by a gang of daring robbers who have visited almost every factory to the south of the district; rifled the treasure chests; ransacked the Sahebs' almirahs and boxes; tested their plated ware, and found it not silver; appropriated their pistols, their wearing apparel, anything, it would seem, that they took a fancy to—and invariably got clear away with their booty. Their visitations are timed for dark nights, and, as a preliminary, they evidently make themselves well acquainted with the premises they intend to invade. One of them bungled in his mission, one night not very long ago, and awakened an active Englishman, who at once grappled with the thief. The thief was, however, naked, well oiled, and strong withal; and the upshot of the encounter was that the Englishman was nearly throttled, and generally badly used. He thinks that his antagonist is a Nepauli; and the fact of his leaving a kukri behind him would seem to give colour to this impression.

IT is said that some change in regard to admittance to membership of the Bengal Club is in contemplation. The present system is by general ballot, and the reformers desire that the right of election should in future be vested in a committee. The question has before been mooted, and is again brought forward owing to a very severe case of "pilling" that has lately taken place. An unexceptional candidate, unexceptionally proposed, was most unexpectedly and unexceptionally blackballed to the indignation and horror of his proposer, who from his position and popularity is a high priest in the institution. Notwithstanding all this, however, it was evident that a number of the members, like the King of Egypt, "knew not Joseph," and they recorded their sable votes against his name. Nothing is more contagious than blackballing. A single case often brings on an epidemic, and it is with the object of avoiding this danger that the present action is being taken: and for the same reason our own nomination, says the *Indian Daily News*, from which paper we cull the above information, has been postponed.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the correspondence on this subject in your papers of the 14th and 21st July, and without entering at length into the discussion, there are one or two remarks I should like to make, especially as Mr. Kittredge invites criticism.

I fear his proposed protective import duty on silver would be too complicated and too great an obstruction to business. It would entirely preclude the Banks from entering into exchange operations by buying bills on England at under 1s. 10d., because, of course, any profit they might make in exchange in getting their money back in silver—which they might be forced to do—would be swallowed up by the duty. Mr. Kittredge may say this is just his object; but then there are the houses, and they might be willing to buy bills, say at 1s. 8d., and thus the Banks would be put out of the market altogether.

Mr. Kittredge counts upon the import duty raising the rate of exchange, but the effect might be more to further depreciate the value of silver. Supposing, however, his anticipation to be correct, the first effect of artificially putting exchange up to 1s. 10d. would be to check the export and stimulate the import business of the country. This would tend to make the demand for remittances to England greater than the supply, and you might see exchange go down to somewhere near the point at which it would pay to export silver, which would be a very low one, especially if there were no drawback. Of course, in considering the question of exchange, you must always take into account the price at which it would pay to send the specie out of the country as well as the cost of importing it, more especially at a time when, according to "D. G.," the imports exceed the exports notwithstanding the very low rate of exchange.

Without disputing the evil which Mr. Kittredge wishes to cure, it seems a doubtful advantage to the country to heavily tax a commodity which she gets in payment for her produce, for the result would be that she would get less of that commodity; and though the value might be the same, it would only be so nominally. India likes to have silver, and why should not she be allowed to have it at the market rate?

As to Mr. Kittredge's suggestion for a gold currency, it seems to me altogether out of the question, at present being much too costly a remedy. He assumes that exchange would rise on stopping the coining of silver, but can it be assumed that it would rise sufficiently to keep the gold from going out of the country as fast as it came in? He says that Government would gradually lay up a stock of gold; but what would they do with it? If they were to keep it, or to give it out at the market rate, it would be of little use for commercial purposes, and if they give it out at par, who would be the fortunate recipients? The Government servants, I suppose, would help themselves first, and it would be very acceptable to them for family remittances.

"X." suggests a gold standard and silver currency with a small stock of gold as a basis, but this corresponds nearly with Mr. Kittredge's suggestion, and I do not see how it could be worked. According to our English ideas the standard currency must be the principal one, and the subsidiary the limited one, not *vice versa*.

I fail to understand how "D. G." can argue that exchange first forced down silver. I should have thought there could be no doubt that silver forced down exchange, first when the Germans, instead of being large consumers as before, became large sellers of silver, and then when the increased supplies present and prospective from the Nevada and other mines came into notice. We are indebted to "D. G." for his statistics regarding imports and exports, but these would have been more useful if he had given "treasure" separately; and surely it is something new to include Government bills and private remittances amongst the imports. The money only goes from one pocket to another in India as with any other bills. I suppose he looks upon the Government service, Public Works, &c., as imports, and that these bills represent part of the cost of them, but it is hardly right to include them in estimating the balance of trade. He laments that the balance of trade is now going *against* (?) India, the imports being in excess of the exports; but the *Times of India* should rejoice over this, as some years ago they were tearing their hair because the balance of trade was so vastly against India, the exports being then greatly and increasingly in excess of the imports. The imports into England for the first six months of this year were nearly double the exports. Was that a great evil for England, or is it better to receive more than you give? I suppose "D. G." regrets the excess of imports over exports on the principle that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Although the holders of rupees are, of course, sufferers to some extent by the depreciation, they are not so to the full extent, because the buying power of the rupee is not affected much, if at all, except as regards articles of import, and even this loss is partly compensated by the sellers of produce, who are some of the holders of rupees, getting more rupees for their produce. As far as trade is concerned it can make but little difference whether the rupee is worth 2s. or 1s. so soon as it shall have settled down to one level or another. The damage to trade arises from the serious fluctuations; for as exchange goes down dealers will not pay a proportionately higher price for our goods, and we have not the corresponding advantage of being able to buy our produce any cheaper, for owing to the great competition amongst shippers all the difference goes into the pockets of the native dealers or growers. Supposing Mr. Kittredge's import duty to have the effect of raising exchange to a higher level, would it prevent these fluctuations? I fear not; because, as already pointed out, it would hamper exchange business, especially as regards the Banks, and this would tend to increase the fluctuations.

It is amusing to see one writer advocating the substitution of a paper currency for silver, whilst another suggests calling in the notes and issuing silver in their place, as remedies for the same disease. I am sorry I have no practical scheme to propose myself, and it is not much use adding to the list of impractical suggestions. The value of the rupee would be raised by making it legal tender in England—to the same extent as English silver is limited to—for two shillings, or the tenth of a sovereign, and perhaps some of your clever correspondents can work out this idea, though I am afraid the obstacles in the way of it are too great.—Yours, &c. W.

August 10.

P.S.—Since writing the above I see there have been large shipments of silver and gold coins from Bombay to Alexandria and London, and this bears on what I have written about silver and gold going out of the country. W.

OUR ICE SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have at last taken up your pen in support of my proposal to start an ice company in Bombay, but although the subject must be thoroughly ventilated before any action can be taken, I am afraid, with all due respect, that the criticism of the writer of the article in your issue of this morning is not of very much value, and certainly think he ought to have refrained from calling any of my statements absurdities unless he was prepared to prove they *were* so, and also to put before the public figures of a more reliable nature. I am afraid, Sir, you also, like Mr. Farnham, commenced your article with a flourish and ended poorly. You "begin with" my letter of the 21st and forthwith I anticipated a most unmerciful castigation, but lo! and behold the many alleged absurdities dwindle down to two and the criticism comes to an abrupt ending. Now, in regard to the statement that 12 lbs. of ice a day is by no means an extravagant allowance, I am certain many of your readers could confirm it. I know from repeated trials that 2 lbs. of ice is just sufficient for two men at dinner, allow 4 lbs of ice for the day and the night, and 4 to 6 lbs for iced puddings, &c., and you have got to my figure of 12 lbs. This is for two men and allowing for pegs, but take a family of 4 adults and throw into your consideration two quiet dinners a month and an occasional badmintion party, and you must admit that the 12 lbs. is not excessive.

The second point is of far greater importance, and in regard to it you say that my calculations are manifestly wrong. Why so? There is nothing whatever to show that the writer's sources of information are better than mine and that his figures are in consequence more reliable. Had the calculations been even put down as *actuals*, your readers might have unhesitatingly accepted your authority, but your figures are estimated ideas as you say, and it is not apparent upon what data you formed your ideas. Taking only one item in your calculation, I can retort by saying the statement is absurd. You give Rs. 25 per ton as the cost of freight, this with a load of 1,000 tons would be Rs. 25,000! But as a matter of fact a ship can be chartered from New York for under Rs. 10,000.

These are my figures:—	Rs.
F. O. B. cost	5
Freight	6
Landing charges	1
Insurance	1
Wastage, (this you put at 125 per cent., i.e., of a cargo of 1,000 tons put on board at New York, you get *less than nothing* in Bombay, this I am afraid is a "goak") say 25 per cent., or	2
	Rs. 15

Of course I omit establishment and miscellaneous office charges because all we want to arrive at is *the cost of ice delivered here*. Loss in exchange I also omit because the Tudor Company, I say as a fact, *do not* suffer any such loss. I did not merely *think* but I *know* that they trade in India in hides, seeds and so forth simply to get over the difficulty of exchange. But more than all the above there is a still more clenching argument, and it is that the Tudor Company will sell ice wholesale at *less* than the figures you give as the cost!

As regards ice from Norway or the Alps, Alpine ice is very poor and has been found to be more costly than American; and the same, considering the greater distance, would be the case with Norwegian. No; we must stick to America, but don't throw cold water on one's efforts in a good cause or we shall be going to that splenetic contemporary of yours.

The capital of the proposed Oriental Ice Company, Limited, ought to be fixed at 2½ lacs of rupees in 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each, the maximum number of shares to be held by any individual shareholder being 100. This is important because there will be less risk of men taking shares merely to speculate with; for the same reason the shares ought not to be of greater value than Rs. 100; we shall have then a sound basis and not a shifting one. The object of the company, which would be constant and cheap supply of good ice in Bombay and possibly elsewhere, could only be kept in view by keeping out of the concern men who would join only for their own interests—men who would take shares, get them a fictitious value, and then clear out. Let us avoid this if we can, and this can only be done by placing a limit on the number of shares any member can hold and by reducing their value to a minimum. Another point to be considered is that a large proprietary would bring a correspondingly large circle of constituents, or at all events that the circle of influence would be larger. I have other proposals which could be put into practical shape, but it would be premature to put them forward now.—Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

August 30.

P. S.—I have quite forgotten Mr. Farnham. I hope his friends will now persuade him to explain his letter of this morning. S.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH'S OPINIONS ON ENGLISHMEN, CHRISTIANITY, AND THE FULLER MINUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give me space for a few remarks on the letter which you published from Mr. Wordsworth, the Principal of the Elphinstone College? That there are many members of the scholastic profession in this Presidency who are far better able to deal with Mr. Wordsworth's arguments than myself, I am fully aware; but the three facts that I have had some experience of educational work among natives, that I have been most intimately associated with efforts which he considers certain "to widen the existing breach" between the ruling and subject races of India, and that I do not belong to the Government Educational Department, will at least plead as an excuse for my temerity.

Had Mr. Wordsworth confined himself to panegyrizing Lord Lytton's memorable minute, I for one should have allowed him to indulge his raptures undisturbed. One opinion more or less in favour of that document is not of much consequence, and one ought to be thankful that there exist Englishmen who can accept its words as the utterance of calm and judicial wisdom. With the fullest appreciation of the Viceroy's motives, I confess that I am unable to admire the poetic spasms which Mr. Wordsworth is "not ashamed to say" elicit his "warm sympathy and almost unqualified approbation." The Viceroy himself, I should think, must be rather tired of a production which has called forth such prolonged echoes—echoes of which, let us hope, the Elphinstone College imitation will be the last as it certainly is the feeblest.

But though differing from Mr. Wordsworth as to Lord Lytton's minute, I read with pleasure the opening paragraphs of his letter, in which he protests against a style of writing which is calculated to alarm, as I believe most needlessly, the native mind. Yet, taking his letter as a whole, I cannot but think that the heavy artillery which he brings to bear on "Another Englishman" and "two other correspondents" whom he does not name, might fitly have been reserved for some antagonist more worthy of his powers. If the letters on which he animadverts really expressed the sentiments of their authors, no educated gentleman need have entered the lists with men whose arguments take the form of "canes" and "hunting-crops." But if, as I certainly think, these gentlemen were merely jocking, Mr. Wordsworth's solemn protest becomes melodramatic enough. In any case not even the proved brutality of three newspaper correspondents could justify the libel which he has drawn up against the character of his countrymen and the religion of his fathers.

Mr. Wordsworth takes pains to tell us that the breach between English and native is a very wide one; and with a persistence worthy of a better cause, he rings the changes on this expression, till one is almost tempted to doubt whether he realizes its borrowed meaning. No doubt, as the Principal of an Arts College he has "exceptional means of judging;" though I venture to question whether the rapid tail-talk of half-educated youths is to be accepted as a fair indication of the general tone of native feeling. But does Mr. Wordsworth seriously believe that in poohpoohing the "absolute worth" of Christianity, and decrying the character of Englishmen, in the columns of a public journal, he is doing what in him lies to lessen that yawning gulf of separation whose existence he professes to deplore. I know men who, Curtius like, have leaped into that gulf; men who have thought it worth while to leave and die for what he stigmatizes as a "divided and decaying creed;" men who with qualities of mind and heart no whit inferior to those of their literary detractor, have braved the contemptuous pity of their own countrymen, and the sterner opposition of the natives of India, for the sake of truth and a good conscience; men who with a knowledge of native literature and an acquaintance with native character infinitely superior to his, are not ashamed to acknowledge their belief, that in the gradual breaking down of prejudice and superstition, and in the leavening of the masses with Christian ideas, lies the dawn of hope for India. Yet these, forsooth, are "excellent men" whose labours have only resulted in increased disloyalty and alienation; while the popular prophet "propesies smooth things" and utters cheap common-places about theology and virtue. It is most difficult to avoid applying the epithet "disingenuous" to that part of Mr. Wordsworth's letter, in which he tries to show that "your kicking and cuffing correspondents" are at least average Christians. Such statements will, of course, be applauded to the echo by the native press, and their author will be regarded as a noble hero and true philosopher.

Mr. Wordsworth's verdict on his countrymen resembles most Anglo-Indian writing in this respect, that its readers are expected to forget what the writer apparently has forgotten, viz., that he is himself an Englishman, and that there exists no such entity as the English nation apart from the individuals who compose it. Mr. Wordsworth is the same abusive if not himself, at least the Englishmen with whom he is most constantly mingling when he says that "they exhibit few traces of special Christian influences than any nation in Europe." He cannot, of course, speak for those whom he has never met. *His* Englishmen are not, I am bound to say, *my* Englishmen; nor are they the Englishmen, I fancy, of anybody but the Principal of the Elphinstone College. Mr. Wordsworth's "chaff" is very "select" chaff indeed; but those for whose taste he has prepared it will, I think, find out the truth of Milton's words: "The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed." That Mr. Wordsworth should charge "Englishmen" with not exemplifying in their own lives the "virtues" of a religion which he has already characterized as a "divided and decaying creed," and which he has classed with "mythology" as having no "absolute worth" can only call forth from every intelligent native the verdict, "*Not Proven.*"—Yours, &c.

A. CLARKE HOUSTON.

August 30.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A MOST successful entertainment took place last night at the building known as the Soldiers' Institute, and a real treat was furnished for all lovers of the dramatic art. The performance commenced with a comedietta of "A Happy Pair." It was admirably performed, but we must pass to the piece of the evening, which was "A Scrap of Paper," a comic drama in three acts, by Palgrave Simpson.

A "Scrap of Paper" is a clever piece and many play-goers will remember its first performance at St. James's Theatre, London, under the management of Mr. Wigan in 1861. The piece had the support of those splendid actors, Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, and the beautiful and graceful Miss Herbert as Louise de la Glaciere. We recall this in order to show that the Poona amateurs in acting "A Scrap of Paper" had a very difficult task before them as "A Scrap of Paper" depends rather upon clever acting than upon sensational incidents for its success. "A Scrap of Paper, so to speak, is not one of those plays which play themselves.

We congratulate the Poona amateurs on the entire success that has crowned their efforts. When all acted well, it is invidious to single out some for special praise. Baron de la Glaciere was perfect as the choleric jealous husband, his quiet listening while Prosper Couramont makes an offer for his sister-in-law's hand. Mathilde showed consummate art to be an attentive and yet natural listener on the stage, being one of the most difficult things in acting, and the Baron's acting in this scene with Prosper Couramont convinced us that we had the pleasure of listening to a real artist. For the benefit of those who have not seen the play we give a short sketch of the story. The first scene discovers a drawing room in a French country-house, and amongst the *objets d'art* is a statuette of Flora standing on a bracket. The servant Baptiste is dusting the cushions, while the most charming of French camerières, Pauline, is disparaging the somewhat antiquated furniture. Madame Dupont, housekeeper of the chateau, says:—"Well, I am sure, is that the way you dust the furniture?" addressing Pauline whom she evidently considers too much of the lady-help style. Baptiste retorts for Pauline and himself that he does not believe the furniture has been dusted for two years. Whereupon Madame Dupont explains that the room has not been opened for three years, not since her mistress left for Paris to marry her daughter Louise de Merivale to Baron de la Glaciere. Madamede Merivale had given orders that the room was not to be opened till she came back and Pauline explains that she did not live to come back, but that she (Pauline) expects her present mistress Louise de la Glaciere. Pauline begins to dust till she gets to the statuette when Madame Dupont says she is not to touch Flora as her old mistress only allowed her daughter Louise to dust Flora. Pauline and Baptiste then withdraw. We have dwelt at some length on this scene as much of the plot hinges on the fact that the statuette Flora has not been touched for three years. Prosper Couramont three years ago had met Louise de la Glaciere, then Louise Merivale, at the chateau, and they used to write letters to each other, using the statuette of Flora for a post office. Prosper Couramont returns from his travels in search of a wife. He has seen a certain young lady, Mathilde, sister to Louise, and determines to propose for her hand. Needless to be said Mathilde has another adorer in the person of Anatale, the ward of Brisemouche, naturalist, and friend and neighbour of the Baron. (Zenobie is sister to Brisemouche and supposed to look after Anatale, a difficult part to perform, we should imagine, and Prosper yet admirably accomplished.) When Prosper makes his offer for Mathilde, the Baron says he must speak to Louise, his wife, himself on the subject. Then ensues a dialogue in which Louise tells Prosper that she is quite happy in her marriage and her only regret is her former idle flirtation with him (Prosper.) Some smart dialogue then takes place, in the course of which Prosper upraids Louise with her heartlessness in leaving him to marry the Baron. Louise retorts, "But my letter must have explained." Prosper, "Your letter!" Louise explains that she wrote a letter informing him of her mother's determination to marry her to the Baron and placed it inside the Flora. Of course Prosper did not get the letter, and in the midst of Prosper and Louise's struggle to obtain the now valuable scrap of paper, the jealous husband, the Baron, arrives with his friends Mathilde, Zenobie, and Brisemouche. (All there, be it said, *en passant*, actedtheir parts well in this difficult scene). Just when Louise is about to get possession of the Flora, Madame Suzanne de Roseville enters amid thunders of applause. Suzanne is Mathilde's godmother, and cousin to Louise. Louise presents Prosper to Suzanne. She asks him what is the greatest curiosity he has seen in his travels. Prosper replies, Woman. Thus ends the first act.

The second act represents a room full of curiosities in the house of Brisemouche, Prosper seated. Anatale soon comes in and wants to have a duel with Prosper who advises him to try the happy dispatch fashion, and after more dialogue which at last ends amicably exit Anatale. Suzanne enters determined upon acquiring the letter. (Suzanne and Prosper act admirably through this lengthy sustained action.) Prosper gives permission to Suzanne to search everywhere for the scrap of paper and leaves her to do so. Suzanne is soon joined by Louise and the two commence to search for the scrap of paper, Louise, in the adjoining room, and Suzanne, as she expresses it, in her head. The way in which Suzanne soliloquises and then searches for the missing paper is admirable. At last she finds it, takes it out of its envelope and places it on the hinder peltry, a false piece of paper in the old envelope. At this juncture the Baron arrives, suspicious of his wife. Suzanne tries to quiet him till he sees his wife's shawl which puts him in a frenzy and he accuses Suzanne of hiding his wife Louise in the adjoining room. Suzanne not knowing what to do says she took his wife's shawl and makes the Baron believe that she is in love with Prosper. The Baron is violent and Suzanne says, "you drove me to this confession by your violence. I did not open the door at once, 'tis true because I was afraid of being found out.' Your dog evidently recognized your wife's shawl "don't you see," "d'ont you see" that it was I that was in love with Prosper and we had a little misunderstanding "don't you see."

Suzanne's acting here was simply delicious; her terror was lest the wife should come, and Get her desire to pacify the jealous Baron by appearing calm was admirable and brought down the house.

The Baron's acting was no less admirable; indeed, did space allow, we would say much more about it. The Baron is eventually pacified and leaves Suzanne saying he will see her righted and insist upon Prosper giving up Mathilde and marrying Suzanne. Louise de la Glaciere returns and tells Suzanne she has saved her. Suzanne is then left alone and feigns sleep, when a knocking is heard at the door and Prosper returns. The situation now becomes most exciting. Prosper sees the envelope containing the false letter in the vase and thinks Suzanne has not found it. Suzanne in a telling speech asks Prosper to burn the scrap of paper and do a good action. Who can be surprised that the fickle Prosper is so enchanted by the pleadings of the fair Suzanne and so fascinated by her archness and *espièglerie* that in the end he becomes seriously in love with Suzanne, and offers to burn the scrap of paper. Evening draws in; Suzanne asks him to light the lamp. Prosper picks up the real scrap of paper to light it, throws it on the floor and takes the false envelope thinking to burn the genuine scrap. Suzanne asks Prosper if he is sure he has the right "Scrap of Paper" and as she does so puts out the light. Prosper lights it up again this time with the real scrap. The paper is only partly burnt and Prosper throws it out of the window. Suzanne, (who all the time knows which is the real scrap) is horror struck, fearing that the Baron may find and be able to read the partly consumed scrap. Further ingenious complications are the result, and are developed in the third act. But space will not permit us to say more than that in the end all comes right. Prosper marries Suzanne, and the Baron is cured of his jealousy, and everybody is made happy.

True criticism often wears an unkind aspect, but it is our present happy lot to be able to dress true criticism in the genial garb of hearty commendation.

The genuine and continuous applause which followed the piece throughout all its phases could not have been better deserved.

We say nothing (as we know would be preferred) of the honour which all the actors must win in the eyes of those who admire good works. It would be difficult to find a more noble object of charity than that which produced the admirable performance of yesterday.

The Royal Social at Bath is known to us all as an institution which commands our warmest sympathies. We will only add that it ought also at all times to command our purses. Those who did not witness yesterday's performance may be forgiven for their envy of those who did. Mdlle. Suzanne de Rusville, as she appeared in Poona yesterday evening, might well be taken as a model of all that is gracious, fascinating, vigorous and artistic. Louise de la Glaciere was such a charming wife that the Baron must be pardoned for being jealous. Mathilde, Pauline, Zenobie and Mdlle. Dupont were all that could be desired in their respective parts. The good work in which they were engaged appeared to have inspired all the actors. "Charity covereth a multitude of sins," but here there were no sins to be covered. With this we must conclude.

THE ACT RELATING TO PUBLIC FERRIES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest the articles that have appeared in your journal from time to time having reference to the harbour steam ferries, and I could not comprehend why the steamers so employed were not measured in terms of Act No. 12 of 1870, as regards the number of passengers they would be permitted to carry in common with other steamers, or why a passenger certificate was not issued to them by the properly constituted authorities in Bombay, as in the case of all vessels or boats plying in the harbour and conveying passengers, not to speak of those plying outside the harbour limits, a due regard to the safety and convenience of the public urgently requires that some measures of the kind in the case of the Bombay steam ferries should be adopted. But according to the Public Ferries Act of 1868 those steamers come under the supervision of the Senior Magistrate of Police in Bombay, and the Collector of the district elsewhere, who, subject to such general directions as Government may from time to time issue, make rules to determine the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals that may be carried in any public ferry boat at one trip and for the safe, speedy and convenient carriage and landing of passengers, and for keeping the ferry boats in good order. According to this, the Customs or Master Attendant's Department have no legal right to go on board the ferry steamers and regulate the number of passengers to be carried according to the terms of the Act, neither can I perceive that the Government surveyors of the port have any legal authority to go on board the ferry steamers if the owners think proper to object to their survey; one is just as much affected by the wording of the Ferry Act as the other. If anything serious occurred demanding an official marine enquiry, the opinions of the officers named in the Ferries Act would simply be taken for what they would be worth, either as regards the number of passengers that should be carried, or the condition and fitness of the boats. The Ferries Act is an absurd inconsistency at the present time, and demands important amendments, notably, among others, that the steamers should be placed under the supervision of the authorities appointed by Government for the regulation and surveys of steamers under the several Acts, and for the due and honest performance of the spirit of the contract entered into, as was the case with the first contract made with the late Bombay Canal and River S. N. Co.

With regard to passengers, considering that the boats carried on board the steamers are not much more than sufficient to contain the crew in the event of accident, it becomes more apparent that some practical knowledge is necessary to determine the number of passengers to be carried, other than the Senior Magistrate of Police, or Collector whose information, as a rule, in matters appertaining to steamers, or their regulation must, for obvious reasons, be of a very limited nature, with relation to the speedy and convenient carriage and landing of passengers carried by the ferry steamers. The passengers travelling by them might give an opinion, if appealed to. The speed may be witnessed any day as the vessel plies to and fro, but it is much to be desired that some stringent clause should be inserted in the next contract with reference to the "speedy and convenient carriage and landing of passengers," as the Ferries Act terms it.

Why the Bombay harbour ferries are placed under the control of the Senior Magistrate of Police and Collector of the District does not seem very clear. Government, doubtless, have some cogent reasons for doing so. They might condescend to explain them, but at present certainly the public cannot see them.

Article 15 of the Ferries Act might be struck out altogether, seeing that after the lapse of so many years a free monopoly is still granted, so that instead of the proceeds of the ferries being expended on the roads leading to the ferries, &c., the public are compelled to travel for miles to certain points to avail themselves of the steam ferries, paying exorbitant fares, and also paying a toll on the road they travel on in order to keep it in repair. Government may very easily ascertain whether the contractor could reasonably be called upon to pay a toll for the exclusive privilege of working the ferries. It is to be supposed correct returns of the number of passengers conveyed can be obtained, with the fares paid. The working expenses of the ferries is a mere matter of calculation, and no doubt Government could derive some assistance in this matter from the marine authorities, or those conversant with the working of small steamers, such as the ferry boats.

In article No. 2 of the Ferries Act, Government is empowered to close any existing public ferry and establish new ones; not a word is said about consulting the wishes or desires of the inhabitants of those places so dealt with, and who are the most interested.

Surely this is a very arbitrary piece of legislation. We have instances of important ferries in the neighbourhood of populous districts being closed altogether, the said ferries having been in existence for generations for anything known to the contrary, and the inhabitants in daily communication with Bombay. Now they have to travel for miles to the nearest ferry and pay fares that may almost be deemed prohibitive to poor people travelling, of which class the greater part of the passengers consist. Some idea of their general poverty may be gathered from the fact of the daily wages of a labourer in the Alibagh collectorate being about three annas per day.

MAHRATTA.

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AHMEDABAD WEEK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"WELCOME the coming, speed the parting guest,"

This was our motto for the past week, although a rusty old Scotchman was heard to suggest,

"Absent friends and more of them."

MONDAY, 21ST.—Badminton—Rajkote *vs.* Ahmedabad. Captains Hancock and Hancock and a Rajkote lady against Captain Westmacott, Mr. Down and an Ahmedabad lady. Rajkote won easily.

Rain interfered with the rest of the fixtures of the day, but in the evening everybody dined at the Artillery mess and attended an "At Home" at Captain Tyler's afterwards, and then back again to the lotteries which continued well into the small hours of the morning. With some, when homeward bound, it was a case of

"One reels to this, another to that wall
"Tis the same error that deludes them all. "—HORACE.

TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.—In the early morning Surat *vs.* Rajkote at badminton. The play was not so good as yesterday, but the Kattywar lions were again victorious.

Cricket at 11 o'clock. 14 good men and true of Ahmedabad against 14 worldly ones. Ahmedabad started badly as three wickets were down for 15 runs. Our *padre* retired gracefully, without scoring, and the hope of the team, our agile engineer was badly run out. Hervey was bowled for a well, earned "duck." Having lately taken to the turf, this usually determined slogger was somewhat outof practice, and failed to withstand the terrific onslaught of the

THE RENOWN CASE.

At the High Court, yesterday, this case came on before Mr. Justice Bayley, the day having been fixed for the examination of the captain previous to the vessel sailing from Bombay, which she is expected to do on Saturday evening. The case is one of considerable public interest, and involves a question of great importance to all connected with shipping matters in Bombay, and one which has long required settlement at the hands of the Courts of Law. It will be remembered that the ship Renown was detained here an unnecessarily long time without discharging her cargo, in consequence of an injunction being granted by the Court, at the suit of the New Colaba Company, prohibiting the captain from landing portions of his cargo by Cooper's Landing Agency, the consignees having directed that such goods should be landed by the New Colaba Company, at their bunder.

Mr. Pigott and Mr. Jardine (instructed by Messrs. Prescott and Winter) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lang (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity, at the sitting of the Court, applied to his Lordship to hear, not only the examination of one witness, but the whole case throughout. Other officers of the vessel, besides the captain, would have to be examined, and there was no advantage in taking the evidence of one witness and adjourning the case afterwards perhaps for weeks for the examination of others.

His Lordship said there were other pressing matters waiting to be heard.

Mr. Pigott objected to the whole case being gone into. He was not prepared to open the case.

Mr. Inverarity said then he would ask the Court not to take any witnesses but to order the evidence of the captain and other officers of the ship to be taken before the registrar *de bene esse*.

Mr. Pigott thought that as the matter was one involving a question of public importance, it would be an advantage to have the evidence taken before the Court.

After some further discussion, his Lordship made the order to have the evidence taken before the registrar.

During the afternoon, the parties went before Mr. Limjee, Assistant Prothonotary, and the following evidence was taken.

Captain William Smith, being examined by Mr. Inverarity, said—I am master of the steamship Renown, which arrived in Bombay on the afternoon of the 8th of August, with a general cargo. She was chartered in London as a general ship, by Geliatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Company. I got the ship entered on the day of her arrival at the Custom House, and prepared for discharging the cargo on the following morning, engaging the boats belonging to Cooper's Landing Agency to land such cargo as the consignees did not send their own boats for. We have to discharge cargo as it comes to hand, general cargo being stowed all over the ship. Considerable delay might have arisen if I had not engaged boats to take delivery of the cargo as it was unloaded and the consignees had not sent off boats. I was chartered homeward, and if I had not engaged Cooper's boats I should have run a risk of having the charter cancelled. I had to be ready to load by a particular day. If there had been any delay, I should have lost the charter, because freight had gone down, and the charterer could have exercised his option to cancel. As far as I know, it is the usual practice of ship captains coming to Bombay with general cargo to make special provision of boats in case consignees not sending their own boats alongside. We commenced discharging from both fore and main hatches about 7 o'clock on the morning of the day after arrival, the 9 h of August. Among the cargo on board, we had some for Messrs. Remington. The goods consigned to them were not among the portion of the cargo discharged on the 9 h; it was low down in the hold, and did not come to hand till about the 16th or 17th. The precise date will appear in the cargo book, and also in the Custom House sheets. At the time when we commenced discharging cargo, I am not aware that there were any of the New Colaba Company's boats alongside. No one told me that there were any such boats there, and no request was made to me to discharge cargo into their boats. I did not know that there were any consignees' boats there at all. I believed the boats I saw alongside were Cooper's which I had hired myself. Mr. Pirrie afterwards came on board about 9 o'clock, and told me he had bills of lading for the cargo that was then being discharged. I asked him if he had got the delivery order, and he replied that he had not. I then told him that as soon as he produced the bills of lading countersigned by, or a delivery order from, the ship's agent he should have the cargo. Without he showed me the delivery order or the countersigned bill of lading, it would have been impossible for me to know whether Mr. Pirrie was entitled to receive the goods. I had not seen him before, and did not know who he was. He told me he represented Messrs. Remington and Co. I have been at sea 23 years, and for 9 years of that time I have been master of a ship, besides being chief officer for six years. It is never the practice in any port I have visited, to deliver goods without production of a delivery order from, or bills of lading countersigned by, the ship's agent. I made no other objection to deliver the goods to Mr. Pirrie except that he had not produced the proper guarantee that he was entitled to receive them. In respect of some of the cargo claimed by Messrs. Remington and Co., freight was made payable in Bombay. That freight was not payable to me but to the ship's agent, and his delivery order or his signature on the bill of lading would show me that the freight had been paid. Mr. Pirrie did not make any complaint, and went away. He came on board again about two hours later, with a delivery order signed by the ship's agent. None of the goods referred to in that order came to hand on the 9 h. I told Mr. Pirrie that as soon as they were unloaded from the hold he would get them. The delivery order was not presented to me, but to the chief officer. I did not see them. I was in the agent's office when Mr. Pirrie got the delivery order, so I know that he did get it and I saw him afterwards on board the ship. I then told him he would get any goods that he held orders for as soon as they came to hand. I did not know myself at that time what goods his delivery order referred to. I gave orders to my officers and to the Custom House officers and the tendence also to deliver to the consignees all goods for which delivery orders were produced. I also ordered that no such goods should be put into Cooper's boats. The marks on some of the cargo in the ship differed from the marks in the bills of lading produced for them. Some were marked "Treacher" in one instance and "T" in the other. I took Mr. Pirrie's letter of guarantee for those goods, and delivered them to him, some of them on the 10th. In another instance "B. L and Co." was marked on the packages, and "D. L. & Co." was written in the bill of lading. I got a guarantee respecting those goods also, from Mr Bennett, on behalf of the New Colaba Company, and signed and approved by Mr. Pirrie. Mr. Bennett was a man put on board by Mr. Pirrie, and who told the mate that he would have to take the ship home, and put me in jail. That is all the mark I have on him. (Laughter.) I know him when I see him. If I am not here when he is examined, it is perhaps just as well. I had another guarantee given me with reference to some tubes of steel, the marks on which could not be distinguished. Either on the 9th or 10th, Mr. Pirrie made some complaint about goods which he said had been sent on shore in Cooper's boats. At the time those goods were landed, there were no boats alongside from Messrs. Remington or the Colaba Company, with the proper documents authorising them to take delivery. That was the only reason why the goods were landed by Cooper's boats. If proper authority had been produced, I should certainly have handed the goods over. On the 10th, some of the goods which the New Colaba Company claimed a right to deliver came to hand, and were put into their own boats. The list I annexed to my affidavit is a correct list of the goods so delivered to the Colaba Company, on the 10th of August, according to the Customs's officers tally sheets and the receipts received by the mate. I remember Mr. Pirrie asking me to deliver free at the New Colaba Company's bunder all the cargo that had been sent ashore by Cooper's boats before the delivery orders for them were produced. I do not know what Mr. Pirrie did with the delivery orders that he brought on board, but I believe he gave to the mate, I refused to re-deliver the goods that had been already landed, but I was ready to deliver to him the remainder of his goods left in the ship. I told him I would let him have the other goods (those that had been already landed) if he would pay the landing charges. He said he would have nothing to do with them unless they were delivered at the New Colaba Company's bunder free. After the conversation I had with him on the 10th, Mr. Pirrie went away, taking his delivery orders, except one referring to the goods delivered on the 10th, and he did not return. Some goods came to hand afterwards, and no delivery orders being produced for them, they were sent off in Cooper's boats as before. On the 11th some of the New Colaba Company's cargo came to hand, and there was no one present on their behalf to take delivery of it. If there had been any one present to produce the proper documents and give a receipt, I would not have sent the goods ashore by Cooper's boats. I gave delivery to other consignees who were alongside with their own boats and proper documents. Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co. had some goods consigned to them, and they took delivery of themselves, except what were sent ashore in Cooper's boats before their delivery orders were produced. I went to Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart, and Co. and told them of this, and they said they would take delivery of those goods, as they had been already landed, from Cooper's Agency. No demand was made by them that I should pay the landing charges. Knoop and Co. and Ermore and Co. got their goods ashore in their own boats, and so did all consignees who kept boats and men there ready to take delivery, and to produce the proper authority. I believe the goods delivered to Messrs. Knoop and Co. and to Messrs. Ermore and Co. were part of the goods the New Colaba Company wanted me to deliver to them. I remember Mr. Pirrie coming on board and threatening me with an injunction. I think that was the 11th. I had received a lawyer's letter shortly before he came. I told him to go and take the goods landed at the Sassoon's Dock, and take the remaining goods himself on producing the proper documents. I learned afterwards that the threat of an injunction had been carried into effect. There were two days that I could not go anywhere without being served with an injunction. I am now a defendant in several suits, all brought through the same attorneys, Messrs. Prescott and Winter. In one lawyer's letter, I am threatened with 80 suits. I believe all these suits are really by the Colaba Company, and instigated by Mr. Pirrie. Delivery orders for all these goods were not produced, Mr. Pirrie's men expecting me to take their word for their being authorised to claim certain cargo. I was served with the first injunction on the morning of the 12th, the man not having been able to find me on the night of the 12th. The notices did not contain any marks or numbers to enable me to distinguish what cargo was referred to. I was desirous of obeying the orders of the Court on every point; and came ashore to find out what goods the notices were in respect of. I was occasioned a great deal of trouble and a great deal of delay. We shall sail on Saturday, if Mr. Pirrie does not carry out his threat and put me in jail. (Laughter.)

The captain's evidence will be continued to-day.

A SUIT OF THE LONDON BANK DISMISSED.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *VS.* TEJPAL KHETSEY.

At the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in the above case, which was brought to recover Rs. 4,000 for calls made on shares of the plaintiffs' company. Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Purcell and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the question to be determined here, although no issue on the point was raised, was whether the defendant was a contributory or whether the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction over him. The *onus* to prove that he was lay on the plaintiffs, the defendant being resident in this country and not liable to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. The plaintiffs relied on the fact of a person of the name of Tejpall Khetsey being on the list of contributories, also on the list of shareholders, and on a transfer deed purporting to be signed by one Tejpall Khetsey, who was described as a shopkeeper at Byculla. His Lordship had no doubt that the transfer deed was signed by one Tejpall Khetsey, and that the person who gave it was described as Tejpall Khetsey, having a shop at Byculla; but the address might not necessarily be given by the party himself, and might have been given by the broker, as brokers usually did. The plaintiffs contended that the defendant answered the description; and that he must have received all the notices they sent to his address, although he denied receiving them except the balance order. The plaintiffs also contended that it was the defendant's duty, if he was not the party, to have written to them repudiating his liability. Defendant said he never signed the deed and never received any shares of the Bank, but he admitted there was a person of his name living at Byculla, who was not a shop-keeper but dealt in shares. He called one Motichund Lilladhur, who said that defendant was not the person who signed the transfer deed to him, but that it was the other Tejpall Khetsey who dealt in shares. There was also the evidence of another person, the owner of a chawl, who said he had a tenant of the name Tejpall Khetsey who dealt in shares; that he disappeared when the chawl was taken up by Government; and that no one knew where he was. Upon the whole, his Lordship did not think he should be justified in saying—the handwriting not being the handwriting of the defendant, and there being the evidence of three witnesses to show that there was another person of the same name living in Byculla—that the defendant was the person mentioned as the contributory. His Lordship could not say he felt that this conclusion was the right one, but it was the only conclusion to which the Court could come upon the evidence. The suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY RACES,—1877.

PROSPECTUS.

FIRST DAY.—SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

"HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN'S PURSE."—Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners—once, 7 abs.; twice 10 lbs.; oftener, 1 stone extra. Galloways allowed 5 lbs. Horses landed after the 1st September 1875 allowed 4 lbs.

Entrance 1st October 1876..... ..... Rs. 75
" 1st January 1877..... .. " 150

when the Race will close. With a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each Horse declared to start. Three Horses from different stables to start, or the Purse will be withheld. 1½ Mile.

"THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Horses that have never won a Race where the added money has exceeded Rs. 750. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 10 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. Three Horses from different stables to start, or only two-thirds of the added money will be given. 1½ Mile.

"THE DRAWING-ROOM STAKES."—Rs 600 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs that have never won a Race where the added money has exceeded Rs. 750. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs 10 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. Three Horses from different stables to start, or only two-thirds of the added money will be given. 1½ Mile.

"THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Galloways. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs 10 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. 1 Mile.

"THE HACK STAKES."—Rs. 250 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30. For all Hacks. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone. Winners of any Race where the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards—once, 5 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race. ½ Mile.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH.

"THE DERBY."—Rs. 800 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners before the day of the Race—once, 15lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. extra.

Entrance 1st October 1876..... ..... Rs. 50
" 1st December 1876..... ..... " 100
" 1st January 1877..... ..... " 150

When the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each Horse declared to start. 1½ Miles.

"THE MANSFIELD STAKES."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 75. Rs. 15 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. Three Horses from different stables to start, or only half the added money will be given. 2 Miles.

"THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE."—Rs. 225, with Rs. 75 added from the Fund. A Handicap for all Galloways. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 10 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day, before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. 1½ Mile.

"THE ARAB HACKS."—Rs. 250 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Winners of any Race where the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards—once, 5 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race. ½ Mile.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY, 15th FEBRUARY.

"THE BEATEN PLATE."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. A Handicap open to the beaten Horses of the meeting except Arabs. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ Mile.

"THE WINNERS' HANDICAP."—Rs. 750 from the Fund. For all Horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each Race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 Miles.

"THE ARAB WINNERS' HANDICAP."—Rs. 750 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each Race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 25 for not standing the Handicap. Nominations of losers to be sent in by 7 A.M. the day before the Race, the Handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in by 5 P.M. 2 Miles.

1.—The W. I. T. Club weights for 1½ mile are those for R. C., and the weights for 12 mile are those for R. C. and a distance.

2.—Horses will be aged and measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla Race Course, at 7 A.M. on Saturday, February 3rd, 1877.

3.—In all races where there are ten or more entries and three starters, the second Horse will save his stakes. Where there are twenty or more entries and three starters, the second Horse will receive double his stakes.

4.—In races in which the terms are weight for age, or weight for age and class, when Arabs are running alone, the standard scale of weight will be reduced 7 lbs.

5.—The following alteration in the W. I. T. Club Rules in the matter of declarations to start is published for general information:—

"A declaration to start for Races in which Horses have once been duly entered, will not be required. The only declaration necessary will be when owners wish to scratch their Horses; and, in such cases, the omission to make such declaration on will entail on the owner the compulsory payment of full entry and starting sweepstakes."

6.—All correspondence and entrances, &c., to be addressed, *post paid*, to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, BOMBAY RACES,
Care of J. S. MAIDMENT, Esq., Mazagon.

DAMAGES ON A CONTRACT TO SELL GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

MAHOMED ROWJEE *VS.* CUMULSEY PREMJEE.

This suit was brought in the High Court to recover damages under a contract by which the defendant, a broker, agreed to sell to the plaintiff Rs. 75,000 worth of Government Promissory Notes of 5½ per cent.

Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the defendant.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving judgment in the case yesterday, said the evidence was as usual of a contradictory nature; and the Court met with the usual difficulties in administering justice in this country. The parties were persons in a respectable position, the plaintiff being a merchant and the defendant a broker of some standing; but they differed in their evidence not only in slight matters as might be expected, but in every single particular that was of any importance in considering the merits of the case. The contract was made on the 21st March 1876, and the notes were to be delivered in thirty or thirty-five days, that is about the 25th April 1876. Plaintiff said that, on the 19 h April, he asked the defendant to deliver the notes, and that, at defendant's request, he agreed to wait three or four days. The defendant, on the other hand, said he had the notes ready according to the contract, but that the plaintiff was not ready with the money to pay for them. On the 24th April, the day on which bills payable to plaintiff became due and when he was to receive Rs. 50,000 from the Hongkong Bank, the difference in the accounts of what occurred was very marked. No doubt the defendant was on that day possessed of notes of the value of Rs. 2,40,000 deposited at the National Bank, which was ready to deliver, a portion of them to the plaintiff according to the contract on his paying the price. His Lordship entertained no doubt that, on the 24th April, the plaintiff did ask the defendant to give him the notes, and that he had the money to pay for them. In the evening of that day, he had a balance of Rs. 78,000; and he was therefore in possession of the money to pay for the notes. It was quite plain from the evidence that he was ready all day on the 25th to receive the notes; but the defendant wanted to get out of the contract on the plea that plaintiff was not ready with the money by the time the Bank closed on the 24th April. Defendant was anxious to escape from his bargain. His Lordship, however, saw no reason whatever to doubt that the plaintiff was ready to take delivery within the time provided by the contract. That being so, the next question was as to the amount of damages to be calculated from the price of the notes on the 25th April. His Lordship assessed the damages at Rs. 687-8 and gave a decree for the plaintiff for that amount with interest, but no costs.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, to be held on Tuesday, the 5th September 1876, at Midday:—

1.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill, No. 1 of 1875, on the first five Chapters of the Bill.

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 369, dated 31st May 1876, expressing the regret of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General that, owing to a serious flaw in Section 6 of the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the City of Bombay, he is obliged to withdraw his assent to the Bill as passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, and suggesting that the Bill may be repassed in a correct form and then sent for the assent of the Governor-General.

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 365, dated 29th May 1876, stating that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has carefully considered the provisions of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts and has reluctantly come to the conclusion that he cannot give his assent thereto. Communicating the reasons which have led His Excellency to withhold his assent, and suggesting that the Bill be re-passed with certain modifications.

4. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill No. 6 of 1875, being a Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1868 (The Ferries Act).

II.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 1 of 1876.—A Bill to amend the law relating to the Land Revenue Administration of the city of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

2. Bill No. 2 of 1876.—A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts.—*First Reading.*

III.—Notices of Motion.

1. The Honourable Mr. Gibbs will move that the Bill No. 6 of 1875) (Bill to amend the Bombay Ferries Act II. of 1868) be withdrawn.

2. The Honourable Mr. Rogers will move that the Honourable Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay be reappointed Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bombay Revenue Officers and Land Revenue Code Bill (No. 1 of 1875).

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.
Poona, 30th August 1876.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge on 21st, 18 feet 2 inches; fall in Western Nara owing to breach in Shikarpur Collectorate, several survey numbers getting no water. Kharif crops generally well. Some cattle-disease in two talukas.

Shikarpur.—River fallen 3 inches, but 7 inches higher than on same date last year. Floods very heavy but no very large area flooded. Kharif crops well. Weather cloudy. Fever in six talukas.

Hyderabad.—River 18 feet 1 inch, higher by 11 inches than on same date last year. 35 fresh cases of small-pox in Hyderabad City, no deaths. Fever prevalent in district. Rice crops damaged by flood in Bodin Taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Flood risen and continues high; damage to kharif crops considerable. Weather sultry. High winds on night of 21st.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 2·33, total 11·59; more needed Cholera in city, cases 165, deaths 71.

Kaira.—Rain 1·47, total 6·91. Crops progressing favourably.

Broach.—Rain 70, total 17·36. Cholera more or less throughout collectorate, 7 cases fatal.

Surat.—Rain 17, total 26·32. 4 fatal cholera cases in Bardoli Taluka.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia 26, total 9·64. Prospects of the season getting worse everywhere.

Cattle being sent off to hills for pasture. Fever and cattle disease prevalent in some places.

Nasik.—Rain 45, total 17·17; except in Igatpuri, crops drying up for its want.

Tanna.—Rain 1·79, total 65·48; more wanted for agricultural purposes. Cholera in Kalyan and slightly in Tanna and three talukas. Small-pox in two talukas. Transplantation of crops completed in almost all talukas.

Poona.—Rain ·15, total 11·21.

Ahmednagar.—Crops withering. Cholera in seven talukas, cases 201, deaths 88

Sholapur.—Rain 1·90, total 6·67; more wanted generally. Cholera in five talukas.

Satara.—Rain ·58, total 28·10. 81 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain ·70, total 25 63; general complaints of want of rain. Crops withering.

Kaladgi.—Rain 47, total 17 28; little or no rain in eastern talukas. Prospects not improved. Want of rain most sadly felt; unless it falls soon in eastern talukas something must be done to give employment to poorer classes.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 3 inches, total 85 inches; more wanted. Cholera prevalent, 6 deaths.

Dharwar.—Rain 10, total 7·38; more wanted for crops already sown. Season for further kharif sowing over. Cholera decreasing, 30 deaths.

Rajkot.—Rain ·70, total 11·21. Crops suffering for its want.

Wadhwan.—Rain ·50, total 8·14. Crops thriving. Cholera in Jhalawad, 15 cases, fatal 4; measles in some villages of Dhrangadra.

Baroda.—Rain 1·30, total 21·77. Crops well.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 21st instant). Rain 1·22, total 45·11; much wanted throughout collectorate. Rice crops suffering. Cholera abating; 2 cases, both fatal.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 15th instant). Rain ·50, total 46·05. Transplantation nearly completed. Want of rain much felt. Crops not promising.

General Remarks.—Rain urgently wanted in Khandesh, the Deccan, and eastern paris of the Southern Maharatta Country. Cholera still generally prevalent.

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